Loss to NCCF due to poor management in procurement and sale of tea

2798. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C&AG in its report on NCCF have observed that no clear cut policy regarding the sale of tea was available on record and delays in distribution of tea to the various branches of the Federation led to losses due to deterioration of tea being a perishable commodity and that cumulative loss of Rs. 1487 lakh suffered in the year 1984 in Guwahati, Sri Nagar and Varanasi branches due to poor management in procurement and sale of tea;

(b) whether it is a fact that cumulative losses in tea operation since their inception in 1978 are over Rs. 1.00 crore;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that despite these losses the officer incharge of handling tea operations of NCCF has been getting quick and undue promotions and is now the Chief Manager (Business) Head office; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for not taking any administrative action against the official concerned and what are the circumstanes under which quick promotions have been given to him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The loss shown by C&AG is for period 1983-84 to 1985-86 and not for one year of 1984.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. NCCF suffered losses in tea operations only during 1980-81 to the extent of Rs. 1.24 lakhs and thereafter it had been earning profits. The officer concerned did not get any undue promotion and is at present working as Chief Manager (Tex) in Head Office without any financial benefits.

(d) Does not arise.

Complaints at the recent meeting of the National Consumer Protection Council about MRTP

2799. SHRI KAPIL VERMA:
SHRI SHEO KUMAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints of members at recent meeting of the National Consumer Protection Council in Delhi about MRTP Commissions cumbersome procedure to deal with the consumers complaints and general disregard by the official agencies of the consumer movement;

(b) if so, how far these complaints are justified and what steps Government propose to take to remove them; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to make the consumer's protection more effective and the voluntary consumers organisation stronger?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Company Affairs has indicated that MRTP Commission had already drafted new regulations called 'MRTPC Regulations, 1989', after taking into account the suggestions made by Consumers' Associations. This is however, being processed for finalisation.

(c) Several legal and administrative measures have been taken by the Government in this regard. To provide better protection to the consumers and for speedier and inexpensive redressal to their grievances, the Government has brought into force the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. To

promote consumer awareness, the Central Government has taken various measures which include holding of Seminars, publicity through media, publishing brochures and literature on Consumer Protection coordination with the States and UTs on the activities of Consumer Protection, etc. Besides these, two National Awards on Consumer Protection have also been instituted.

Implementation of 15 Point Programme

2800. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the norms used in evaluation Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme on its implementation;

(b) what are the details of each point of the programme; and

(c) what were the actual targets achieved in various areas of the programme during the period 1983—88?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c) Unlike the Twenty Point Programme, 15-Point Programme is not a target-oriented programme. Hence, it is not feasible to prescribe any norms or to assess the actual targets achieved. The Programme, however, basically seeks to ensure that a feeling of security is instilled in the minds of the minorities, that there is no discrimination, that the minorities get a fair and adequate share in the various developmental programmes and that they enjoy safety of life and property.

A copy of the 15-Point Programme is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities

I. *Communal Riots*

1. The State Governments are being advised that in the areas which have been identified as communally sensitive and riot prone, District and Police Officials of the highest known efficiency, impartiality and secular record must be posted. In such areas and even elsewhere, the prevention of communal tension should be one of the primary duties of DM and SP. Their performances in this regard should be an important factor in determining their promotion prospects.

2. Good work done in this regard by District and Police officials should be rewarded.

3. Severe action should be taken against all those who incite communal tensions or take part in violence.

4. Special court or courts specifically earmarked to try communal offences should be set up so that offenders are brought to book speedily.

5. Victims of communal riots should be given immediate relief and provided prompt and adequate financial assistance for their rehabilitation.

6. Radio & TV must also help in restoring confidence, communal harmony and peace in such affected areas.

7. It is unfortunate that certain sections of the Press sometimes indulge in tendentious reporting and publication of objectionable and inflamatory material which may incite communal tension. I hope that editors, printers, publishers and other concerned will cooperate in finding a way to avoid publication of such material.

II. *Recruitment to State and Central Services*

8. In the recruitment of police personnel, State Governments should be advised to give special consideration to minorities. For this purpose, the composition of Selection Committees should be representative.

9. The Central Government should take similar action in the recruitment of personnel to the Central Police Forces.